THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid the time of subscribing, the other at the end f six months, if demanded. When the paper sent by post, the postage must be paid, in ddition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, in- rted three times for One Dollar, and every ontinuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding square, in proportion. Persons sending ad- ertisements are requested to note the number f times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in eneral, executed with neatness, accuracy nd dispatch.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the house ate of *John A. Tarascon* of this place, re requested to make payment to the ubscriber before the first day of Decem- er next, as after that date he will be ompelled to put all unsettled accounts nto proper hands for recovery.

A. BEELEN, *Agent for J. A. Tarascon.*

Who offers for Sale, on low terms,
4 Barrels first quality LAKE SALT.
Pittsburgh, 9th Nov. 1807.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND

FOR SALE AT THE

Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Craig, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

John Caldwell, } Administrators.
Jacob Beltzhoover, }

Oct. 22, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

AT *Mr. Spencer's* Inn, Pittsburgh, removes all diseases of the teeth and gums, sets artificial teeth, &c. &c.

October 28, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westminster Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitt on the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceite de*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed

Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making [illegible]
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

DESERTERS.

DESERTED on the night of the 24th inst. *Daniel Weagley* and *Abraham Moore*, private soldiers of Capt. Armistead's company in the regiment of artillerists of the United States.

Weagley is about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has dark eyes, short dark hair and fair complexion, is stout and well made, by occupation a house carpenter, was born in Berks county Pennsylvania, enlisted at this place on the 19th of Nov. 1806—resided in Greensburgh some time prior to his enlistment. Moore is 28 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has grey eyes, fair hair and fair complexion, was born in New-Jersey, by occupation a shoe maker, was enlisted at Harrisburgh on the 2d of June, 1806, by Lieut. Rhea.—Had on blue short coats 'plain,' and white linen under clothes. Took with them sundry pieces of citizens clothing unknown.

Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said dererters, and deliver them to me at this post, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or ten dollars for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lt. corps Arts. Comm'g.

Fort Fayette, 25th Oct. 1807.

Stray Cow.

Came to the House of the subscriber, at Negley's Mill, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about three or four months ago, a red Cow, with a white face and some white about the neck and tail, a piece cut off both her ears, and a small hole in the right ear, and had on a small bell with a leather strap. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

Oct. 20, 1807.

ELOQUENCE.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. WIRT, *one of the Counsel for the prosecution in Colonel Burr's case.*

"Who then is Aaron Burr and what the part he has borne in this transaction? He is its author; its projector; its active executor.—Bold, ardent, restless and aspiring, his brain conceived it; his hand brought it into action. Beginning his operations in New-York he associates with him men whose wealth is to supply the necessary funds. Possessed of the main spring, his personal labour contrives all the machinery: Pervading the continent from N. York to New-Orleans, he draws into his plan by any allurement which he can contrive men of all ranks and all descriptions. To youthful ardour he presents danger and glory; to ambition, rank and titles and honours; to avarice, the mines of Mexico. To each person whom he addresses, he presents the objects adapted to his taste; his recruiting officers are appointed; men are engaged throughout the continent; civil life is indeed quiet upon its surface; but in its bosom this man has contrived to deposit the materials with which the slightest touch of the match produces an explosion to shake the continent. All this his restless ambition has contrived; and in the autumn of 1806 he goes forth for the last time to apply the match. On this excursion he meets with Blannerhasset.

Who is Biannerhasset? A native of Ireland, a man of letters, who fled from the storms of his own country to find quiet in ours. His history shews that war is not the natural element of his mind; if it had been he never would have exchanged Ireland for America. So far is an army from furnishing the society natural and proper to Mr. Blannerhasset's character, that on his arrival in America, he retired even from the population of the Atlantic states, and sought quiet solitude in the bosom of our western forests. But he carried with him taste and science and wealth; and "lo, the desart smiled." Possessing himself of a beautiful island in the Ohio, he rears upon it a palace and decorates it with every romantick embellishment of fancy—A shrubbery that Shenstone might have envied, blooms around him: musick that might have charmed Calliope and her nymphs, is his; an extensive library spreads its treasures before him; a philosophical apparatus offers to him all the secrets and mysteries of nature; peace, tranquility and innocence shed their mingled delights around him: and to crown the [illegible] said to be lovely even beyond her s, who is graced with every accomplishment that ad render it irresistible, had blessed him with her love, and made him the father of her children. The *evidence* would convince you, sir, that this is but a faint picture of the real life. In the midst of all this peace, this innocence, and this tranquility, this feast of the mind, this pure banquet of the heart—the destroyer comes—he comes to turn this paradise into a hell: yet the flowers do not wither at his approach, and no monitory shuddering through the bosom of their unfortunate possessors warns them of the ruin that is coming upon them. A stranger presents himself. Introduced to their civilities by the high rank which he had lately held in this country, he soon finds his way to their hearts by the dignity and elegance of his demeanor, the light and beauty of his conversation, and the seductive and facinating power of his address. The conquest was not a difficult one. Innocence is ever simple and credulous; conscious of no designs itself, it suspects none in others: it wears no guards before its breast; every door and portal and avenue of the heart is thrown open, and all who choose it enter. Such was the state of Eden, when the serpent entered its bowels. The prisoner in a more engaging form, winding himself into the open and unpractised heart of the unfortunate Blannerhasset, found but little difficulty in changing the native character of that heart and the objects of its affection. By degrees he infuses into it the poison of his own ambition: he breathes into it the fire of his own courage; a daring and a desperate thirst for glory; an ardour panting for all the storms and bustle and hurricane of life. In a short time the whole man is changed, and every object of his former delight relinquished. No more he enjoys the tranquil scene; it has become flat and insipid to his palate; his books are abandoned; his retort and crucible are thrown aside; his shrubbery blooms and breathes its fragrance upon the air in vain—he likes it not; his ear no longer drinks the rich melody of musick; it longs for the trumpets clangour and the cannon's roar; even the prattle of his babes, once so sweet, no longer affects him; and the angel smiles of his wife, which hitherto touched his heart with ectacy so unspeakable, are now unfelt and unseen. Greater objects have taken possession of his soul; his imagination has been dazzled by visions of diadems, and stars, and garters, and titles of nobility; he has been taught to burn with restless emulation at the names of Cromwell, Cesar and Bonaparte.—His enchanted island is destined soon to relapse into a desart; and in a few months we find the tender and beautiful partner of his bosom, whom he lately "permitted not the winds of" summer "to visit so roughly." we find her shivering at midnight on the winter banks of the Ohio, and mingling her tears with the torrents that froze as they fell. Yet this unfortunate

man, thus deluded from his interest and his happiness—thus seduced from the paths of innocence and peace—thus confounded in the toils that were deliberately spread for him, and overwhelmed by the mastering spirit and genius of another—this man, thus ruined and undone, and made to play a subordinate part in this grand drama of guilt and treason—this man is now to be called the principal offender; while he, by whom he was thus plunged and steeped in misery, is comparatively innocent—a mere accessory!—Sir, neither the human heart, nor the human understanding will bear a perversion so monstrous and absurd; so shocking to the soul; so repelling to reason. O! no, Sir. There is no man who knows any thing of this affair who does not know that to every body concerned in it Aaron Burr was the sun to the planets which surround him; he bound them in their respective orbits and gave them their light, their heat, and their motion. Let him not then shrink from the high destination which he has courted; and having already ruined Blannerhasset's fortune, character and happiness forever, attempt to finish the tragedy by thrusting that ill-fated man between himself and punishment."

From the United States Gazette.

What can the president of the United States mean by saying in his message to congress: "I shall think it *my duty* to lay before you the proceeding and the evidence publickly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia?" Now I should think it his duty not to meddle, with the subject in any way, unless by the exercise of his power of pardoning. With the exception of this power, the president has as little right to intermeddle, with a prosecution depending before the judicial department of our government as the king of England has. But even if he had a right to intermeddle we should be glad to be informed how he becomes possessed of the "proceedings and evidence publickly exhibited" in a court. Has the president had the audacity to require any court of the United States to report to him their proceedings and the evidence exhibited before them; and has any court been dastardly enough to comply with such a requisition?—We venture to say, no. What sources of information does he possess, then, which are not common to every member of congress? And what have congress to do with the subject, after the information is laid before them? That whole paragraph of the message which relates to the state prosecution in Virginia is one of the most indecent things that ever appeared in a state paper.—Neither the president nor the congress have any more business with the proceedings and the evidence in those cases than they have with the proceedings and the evidence in the case of the man who was the other day tried before judge Washington in this city for murder on the high seas.

Perhaps a more atrocious usurpation of power was never attempted in a government of laws, than that which Mr. Jefferson claims right of reviewing and controlling the proceedings of the judiciary. Speaking, in his message to congress, of the late prosecutions in the district of Virginia, he says: "You will "be enabled to judge whether the defect was "in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall "be found, the legislature alone can apply or "originate the remedy?"

There is much important and alarming meaning in these few words. "You will be enabled to judge whether THE DEFECT," &c. How does it appear that there was any *defect?* Why simple thus. At the last session of congress Mr. Jefferson usurped the prerogatives of a court and jury, by positively pronouncing upon the guilt of Aaron Burr. Afterwards he was put upon his trial by due process of law, and two separate juries pronounced him NOT GUILTY. Now Mr. Jefferson, resuming the position that his sentence pronounced without trial is right, and that the sentence of the court and jury, formed upon a patient and tedious investigation is wrong, infers that there is a *defect*, and that this defect exist either in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law. Let us grant for a moment that a defect has really appeared in one of these three points; still we would ask what business has either the president or congress with it? Suppose the defect be in the testimony; that is, it was insufficient to found a conviction upon. Are congres to make provision for supplying such testimony in future as will be sufficient for the conviction of any person who may be denounced and declared guilty by the executive!

As to the second subject proposed for consideration; namely a defect in the law, it is in every respect a proper subject for deliberation. If the executive has observed a defect in any of the laws, it is his duty to state the fact to the legislature, and to recommend a revision.

But nothing can be more improper and indecent than the suggestion that the assumed defect may exist in the *administration of the law*, and the intimation that congress ought to *apply the remedy*. The constitution has wisely placed between the executive and the judicial departments an insuperable barrier. In case of the highest crimes and misdemeanors in a judge, the president is not at liberty, in his official capacity, so much as to speak upon the subject. It is for the immediate representatives of the people to complain and accuse by impeachment, and for the senate to judge and pronounce sentence. The president is not known or heard of in the business. He is even divested, in this instance, of the ordinary prerogative of pardoning. What then must we think of a chief magistrate, who, because he has been disappointed of the destruction of a devoted victim of his vengeance, has dared to usurp the prerogative of the house of representatives in accusing a judge whose prerogative he had before usurped by pronouncing on the guilt of a person accused of the highest crime against the state!—If such enormities can be practiced with impunity it is worse than idle to talk of the security of our rights or the freedom of our government.

From the Same.

A palpable Falshood near Head-Quarters.

—It is an unpleasant task, at the present moment, when the eyes of Europe are fixed with peculiar earnestness upon the United States, and when we are in danger of being drawn into national conflicts with some of the principal powers of Europe, to be obliged to expose the shuffling tricks of our own administration.—But necessity either compels us to do this, or quietly to acquiesce in the attachment of the odium to the character of the nation at large. We deem it necessary therefore, to call the public attention to the crooked course which has been pursued by the administration in regard to our relations with Great-Britain.—By comparing the subjoined documents it will be seen that the president has officially involved either himself or his ministers in London in a direct falshood.

A few days before the close of the last session of Congress the President communicated to both houses a message in the following words.

MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit to Congress a letter from our ministers plenipotentiary at London, informing us that they had agreed with the British ministers *to conclude a treaty on all the points which had formed the object of their negociation*, and ON TERMS WHICH THEY TRUSTED WE WOULD APPROVE.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 19, 1807.

[COPY,]

London, December 27, 1806.

SIR.—We have the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day agreed with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty *on all the points which have formed the object of our negociation*, and on terms which we *trust our government will approve*.—It will require only a few days to reduce it to form. When that is done, we shall transmit it to you by a special messenger.

We hasten to communicate to you this interesting intelligence for the information and guidance of our government in such measures as may have reference to the subject. We have the honour to be with great consideration and esteem. Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JAMES MONROE,
WM. PINCKNEY.

JAMES MADISON, Sec. State, Washington.

By the above official letters of the ministers it is incontrovertibly established, either that they had fully complied with their instructions upon *all the points which had formed the object of their negociation*, in such a manner as to induce them to trust that their government would approve, or that they first violated their faith as public ministers, by subscribing to terms contrary to their instructions, and then forfeited their honour as gentlemen, by giving a false statement of what they had done. If the letter communicated by the president to Congress was true, then the following paragraph in his late message is false.

"The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded in *conformity therewith*, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, *candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification.* Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations."

[*Pres. Mess. Oct.* 27, 1807.

By this we are directly told that the ministers, so far from having concluded a treaty in all points according to their instructions (which must surely have formed the object of their negociation) and on such terms as they could reasonably trust the government would approve, really found their endeavors to accomplish that object *fruitless*; and therefore concluded to sign such arrangements as could be obtained and send them for consideration—not such as formed the object of their negociation. And, strange to tell! at the same time that they were very *uncandidly* declaring to their own government that the terms were such as they trusted would be approved, they were, according to Mr. Jefferson, *candidly* declaring to the other negociations that they were acting against their instructions, and their government, therefore, could not be pledged for ratification.

Here then the president and his ministers are fairly at issue before the country and the world on a point of fact; and the decision, whatever way it may be made, must convict one or the other of deliberate falsehood, on a subject upon which the people of these United States are entitled to full, candid, and explicit information. We cannot but remark further, that if the ministers are as guilty as they are represented by the president, he is little less so, for continuing to intrust them with the most important employment under the government, after having thus violated their instructions and forfeited all pretensions to character for ordinary veracity. If they have really acted as the president represents them to have done, he owed it to his own reputation and to his country instantly to recall and disgrace them, instead of investing them with new powers, and continuing to treat them as deserving of the highest publick confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 3.

The best informed circles at the City of Washington, men who undoubtedly derive their impressions from executive information, are of opinion that the present discussions with Great Britain will terminate amicably. As soon as the Revenge shall have returned, the President means to communicate to Congress all the documents, (forming a voluminous mass) on this subject.

It is by no means to be wondered at, that the President in his Message to Congress, was unable to lay before them any thing satisfactory on the subject of our differences with England—but it certainly is astonishing that in that part which relates to the dispute with Spain, he is so tame in language and so equivocal in information.—With that power, nearly two years ago we were considered as on the very threshold of open war—our little army, in hostile array, was advancing to the combat. An arrangement, partaking much of a mystery, was agreed upon by the two commanders, and it was then hoped, either that the causes of difference were removed, or that such explanations were going on as could leave no possibility for the recurrence of a dispute. All the intervening time has elapsed—and what now does the President announce to Congress?—Why, truely, he most sagely remarks that "an *issue of some sort*" must shortly be expected! If it were not for the respect which is due to the attributes of the executive, we should be tempted to impute such a pitiful course of conduct either to wickedness or pusillanimity or both.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, in omitting to place Mr. J. Randolph on any of the standing committees of the House, particularly that of Ways and Means, it is supposed, has been guided by other considerations than those dictated by his own judgment. There is reason to suspect that the administration has in a certain manner influenced this step, as an expression of their disapprobation of Mr. Randolph's conduct last session. It remains to be seen in what manner Mr. Randolph will receive this indirect reprimand. Judging from his usual independence of conduct, we may venture to predict, that during the present session, all the weight of his talents, and the powers of his eloquence will be turned against the men, who regardless of the interest of public business, convert official attributes into instruments of party and personal resentment.

The following Document accompaned the Message of the president, to the two Houses of Congress, at the opening of the present Session.—

NOTE,

Communicated by Lord Howick, to Mr. Monroe, dated Jan. 10th, 1807.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state of foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Monroe that the French government having issued certain orders, which in violation of the usuages of war, purport or prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions. And the government having also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valor and discipline of the British navy.

Such attempts on the part of the enemy, has ven to his majesty an unquestionable right of retalliation, and warranting his majesty in in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruizers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous.

His majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interest of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part, to restrain this violence. And to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice.—Mr. Monroe is therefore requested to apprize the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that his majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order, that no vessel be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers have been instructed to warn every neutral vessel, coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and every vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of his majesty's order, shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize: and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted, and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.

HOWICK.

Downing-street January 10, 1807.

From the New-York American Citizen.

General Varnum, who in the absence of Mr. Macon has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is from Massachussetts. Mr. Varnum is the person whom Mr. Randolph has some three or four times, at former sessions of Congress, sarcastically lashed as a kind of back stair and ear wig gentleman, in some executive business, which was not very agreeable to Mr. R. Now whether Mr. R. was right or wrong is very immaterial as to what I am about to say—Mr. Varnum is Speaker of the House by *one* vote, and by the way, it seems to me, of wreaking a little revenge, he has excluded Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, of which he was for several years Chairman. 'Tis pitiful.—Why should the *little* enmity of Mr. Varnum deprive the country, in the Committee of Ways and Means, of the benefit of Mr. Randolph's great talents? Mr. Varnum can have no adequate apology for the exclusion, and I am sorry to say that at the opening of his new function he has deliberately placed himself in a situation from which an *enlightened* man would immediately escape.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

House of Representatives, Oct. 9.

Mr. Bradley introduced the following resolution, which was referred to Messrs. Bradley, Chase and T. Hutchinson.

Resolved, That the senators in congress from this state be instructed, and the representatives therefrom requested, to use their exertions to procure an amendment of the constitution of the U. S. in such a manner as will empower the President of the U. S. to remove any of the judges of the supreme court of the U. States upon address to him made for that purpose by a majority of the house of representatives, and two thirds of the senate in congress assembled.

It said that Mr. Hay, the attorney for the district of Virginia, received from the United States, 3000 dollars, in consideration of his *extra*-ordinary services in the late trial of Col. Burr, at Richmond.

The Boston Centinel says, "We can assure the public, that the British Ministry do wish to maintain peace with the United States; and that it is the opinion of Mr. Monroe, that if WAR is to ensue, the first act will be committed by the United States."

From the Virginia Gazette.

The following anecdote is really too good to be kept from the public; it shews at once the temper of the people, and *their ungovernable desire to punish wickedness.*

One day last week, a stranger was passing thro' this neighbourhood, and fell in with an old gentleman by the name of Rigsby, who he begged to secret him a few days until he could make his escape.—"Why replied Mr. Rigsby do you wish to be secreted?" "I have just murdered Burr, and I wish to be kept snug a day or so until I can get off safely." Rigsby at once agreed, took him home with him and kept him very snug, gave him the best his house afforded, until the fellow discovered where the old man kept his cash, which he found it convenient to possess himself of together with the old fellow's great-coat and some other travelling necessaries, and took himself off very quickly, to the great astonishment and mortification of the *good* Mr. Rigsby."

Chesterfield County, 26th, Oct. 1807.

There is every reason to confide in the truth of the report, that Admiral Berkely has been recalled by his government.

Capt. Foster, from Malaga, who arrived at Boston on Thursday last, in 32 days says, it was reported there that French troops were to occupy the ports of Spain. Such may be the pretence, to conceal the design and preparation for an attack on Gibraltar. A report of the surrender of Copenhagen had reached Malaga.

FATE OF PORTUGAL.—The detention of the Portuguese vessels by Bonaparte, seems ominous of much danger to the future independent existence of that nation. It cannot, with justice be regarded as a measure of precaution, calculated to ensure compliance with the demand of the French government to exclude British commerce from the Tagus. The enormous power of the one party, when contrasted with the imbecility of the other, leaves no room to doubt of immediate and ready compliance with such a demand. We can only therefore suppose the measures to intimate that Portugal comes within the limits of those vast plans of territorial changes entertained by our enemy. Plans which, so far from being impeded by the hostility of other powers, have hitherto been most rapidly carried into effect during a state of warfare.

DANISH MANIFESTO.

All Europe knows the system, which during fifteen years of wars and troubles, Denmark has followed, with an unchangeable perseverance. The rigorous observance of a frank and impartial neutrality, and the religious accomplishment of all the duties prescribed by it, have been the sole and constant object of all her wishes and of all her efforts. The Danish government in its relations with other states, has displayed a simplicity and rectitude conformable to the purity of its intentions, and to that love of peace, in which it cannot be sus-

pected of ever having varied. Providence had hitherto blessed its endeavours. Without incurring any reproach from the other powers, it has succeeded in keeping up a good understanding with them all, and if circumstances now and then involved it in discussions with the belligerent states, they all originated in the impartiality of its conduct, and in those rigorous principles, which these very discussions served to prove.

This state of peace and security has just been suddenly annihilated. The English government, after having by shameful inaction betrayed the interest of its allies, who were involved in a strife both arduous and uncertain, suddenly displayed all its vigor to surprise and attack a neutral and peaceable state, which it could not accuse of any wrong. The execution of the plan for invading Denmark, who was united to Great-Britain by the most sacred and ancient ties, was prepared with as much secrecy as dispatch. The Danish government saw the English forces arriving on its coasts, without being able to suspect that they were directed against itself. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the capital menaced, and the Danish territory insulted and violated, before the court of London had, by a single word, intimidated its hostile intentions. They were, however soon made manifest. But Europe will hardly believe what it is going to hear.

The blackest, the most violent, and the attrocious design that was ever formed, was grounded only upon pretended information, or rather upon the vague rumor of an attempt, which, as the English ministry asserted, was going to be made to draw her into hostile engagements against Great-Britain. Grounding its surmises upon these data, which the slightest discussion directly proved to be mere gratuitous suppositions, the English government caused a peremptory declaration to be made at the Court of Copenhagen, that in order to secure its interests, and to provide for its own safety, it could only allow Denmark to choose between war and a close alliance with Great-Britain. And what alliance do they dare to offer? An alliance which, for the first pledge of the enslaving of Denmark, who would have delivered up her men of war to the English government.—There was no hesitating upon the alternative offered. The overture, made no less outrageous in its offers than in the menaces, equally insulting in its form and in its foundation, was susceptible of no discussion. The most just and the most profound indignation got the better of every other consideration. Placed between danger and opprobium, the Danish government had no choice to make.—The war broke out.

Denmark does not conceal from herself any of the dangers, nor any of the losses with which this war menaces her. Taken unawares in the most perfidious manner, attacked in an insolated province almost destitute of all means of defence, drawn by force into the most unequivocal strife, she cannot flatter herself with escaping very sensible losses. But there remains to her to preserve her honour unsullied, and also the esteem which an irreproachable conduct has procured her, as she dares flatter herself, on the part of the powers of Europe, and she thinks she sees more glory than in the resistance of him who succumbs to force, than in the easy triumphs of him who abuses it. She does not dread the judgment which Europe will form of this new contest; she thinks she may pride herself upon it before hand. Let impartial cabinets determine whether England can justly alledge this political necessity, these considerations of safety to which she does not scruple to sacrifice a state which had no way offended or provoked her. Strong in its good conscience in its confidence in God, in the love and devotedness of the brave and loyal nations united under a beloved sceptre, the Danish government flatters itself that it shall be able to perform without weakness, the heavy and painful task which honor and necessity have laid upon it. It thinks it has a right to rely upon the interest and justice of the cabinets of Europe, and it flatters itself with experiencing the effects of them, above all on the part of the august sovereigns whose intentions and engagements have been made the pretext for giving a colour to the most crying injustice, and whose offers, destined to present to the English government the means of advancing a general pacification, have been unable to deter the latter from an atrocity which must be revolting to all honest and generous hearts even in England, which asperses the character of a virtuous sovereign, and forever sullies the annals of G. Britain.—*Moniteur.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 17, 1807.

A letter from a gentleman at the Cantonment, near St. Louis, dated October 17, 1807, to his friend in this place, says, "The Mandan chief, (who accompanied Captain Lewis on a visit to the city of Washington) left this place on his return to his nation in April last, escorted by Ensign Prior of the United States army, and a detachment of 15 men, together with interpreters, hunters, &c. Mr. Chateau with two trading boats and 30 men, accompanied them. They proceeded without interruption or molestation about 1600 miles, and within 200 miles of the Mandan nation, when they were attacked by the Reccari Indians and defeated with the loss of 4 men killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. They returned to this place on the 15th instant, and Mr. Prior gives the following account:—That they landed at a Reccari village, and, when unsuspicious of danger, were attacked by a large party of Indians, supposed to be 700, most of them armed with guns; that they returned the fire three times before they retreated to their boats, and it is supposed, killed 20 of the enemy, and that they were pursued 6 or 8 miles down the river, the Indians keeping up a constant fire on them.

"It is said that the Reccari's are at war with the Mandan's, and that it was their intention to kill the Mandan chief.

"Mr. Prior adds, that from the best information he could collect, there are about 300 Spanish soldiers with the Indians high up the Missouri, and a great many more were expected, and that they had built forts and were endeavouring to sour the minds of the Indians against the United States."

THE Grand Inquest of the county of Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania, having taken into consideration the great inconvenience and expence to which the western counties of this state have been subjected, in transporting to, and maintaining their convicts, in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, respectfully do present,—that, in their opinion, the want of a PENITENTIARY west of the mountains is a serious grievance, and loudly calls for the interposition of the legislature:—That in the county of Allegheny the expense alone of maintaining their convicts in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, independent of the expense of transporting them to that place has amounted, in the last ten years, to the sum of 1142 dolls. 47 cts.—and in some of the neighbouring counties has far exceeded that sum:—That the chances of escape given to prisoners in transporting of them three hundred miles has a tendency often to defeat the wholesome provisions of our criminal laws and in a degree to frustrate the ends of justice:—That the counties west of the mountains, from their wealth and their numbers, are entitled to relief from the evils abovementioned, and that a knowledge of them is all that is necessary to induce the legislature to interpose in their favor.

The Grand Jury, therefore, under the sanction of the court, recommend to their fellow citizens of the county of Allegheny, to unite in framing and forwarding a petition to the legislature, for the establishment of a Penitentiary, in some central situation, west of the mountains.

And the Grand Jury further respectfully request, that the president of this court would be pleased to suggest to the Grand Juries of the several counties in which he presides, the propriety of taking the subject into their consideration.

JAMES BRISON, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, Pittsburgh, 12th November, 1807.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A considerable time has elapsed since I called on those in arrears for subscription for this Gazette, to make payment. I did flatter myself that some attention would have been paid to that request, and that I should have been spared the mortification of repeating the call—but in this expectation I have been deceived. I am, therefore, *once more*, compelled earnestly to desire those indebted to make payment without further delay. Let me request them to reflect, that every article used in printing, must be paid for in cash, and that to meet the demands, punctuality on their part is indispensibly necessary—that every subscriber, who wishes to support the paper, is bound by honor as well as justice to make regular payments,—and that he who neglects so to do, is a draw-back on the establishment. When they reflect on these things, I believe they will no longer delay payment, but immediately transmit me the sums due.

I tender my sincere acknowledgments to those subscribers whose punctuality have enabled me to continue business.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Nov. 6, 1807.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church

Lottery.

FOURTH DAYS DRAWING.—100 TICKETS.

Prize of 20 dollars—No. 2437.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 548, 408, 651, 747, 1678, 2858.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 31, 473, 532, 549 760, 774, 800, 852, 935, 941, 1040, 1119, 1151, 1208, 1233, 1443, 1429, 1711, 1754, 1778, 1818, 2018, 2237, 2291, 2298, 2334, 2417, 2516, 2594, 2689, 2776, 2932.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING—150 TICKETS.

Prize of 50 dollars—No. 2252, and being the first drawn ticket is entitled to 50 dolls. more.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 253, 1129, 1319, 2573, 2873.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 74, 78, 87, 93, 177, 190, 224, 234, 419, 431, 492, 520, 545, 552, 556, 659, 723, 735, 855, 1000, 1012, 1105, 1116, 1363, 1344, 1367, 1377, 1413, 1424, 1452, 1666, 1723, 1832, 1883, 1990, 2055, 2086, 2115, 2213, 2590, 2615, 2637, 2649, 2661, 2765, 2891, 3000.

In the last two days the wheel gained 534 dollars.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

THE LATE FIRM OF

HOLMES & HERRIOTT,

of Meadville, closed on the first inst. by mutual consent. Any person they may owe in this country will present their accounts to ROBERT SPENCER, Pittsburgh, for payment.

F. B. HOLMES,
JAMES HERRIOTT.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1807.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respeetive shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Lucy Gray, deceased, are requested to pay off their respective dues on or before the 10th of December next to the subscriber, and all persons having demands against said estate, will also exhibit them to

PETER MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

Just Received,

And FOR SALE, *at the STORE of the subscriber, on the Public Square, opposite the Market House.*

Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Madeira Wine,
Port ditto,
Sherry ditto,
Holland Gin,
Country Gin,
Best purified and common Whiskey,
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Bohea Tea,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Shad, Herring and Salmon,
Glass, Queensware, &c.

All of which I will sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of

Kentucky Tobacco;

ALSO

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

Also, he offers for sale,

A well built Philadelphia Carriage with glass windows and Venetian blinds, together with the harness complete, also a pair of well broke young Horses.

November 17, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 6.

Latest from England.

[From the *Boston Gazette*, Nov. 9.]

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 1 o'clock.—The Aristides, capt. Williams, has this moment arrived from Liverpool, in 44 days. Her latest London dates, which are to the 14th Sept. announceth the following Intelligence:—

"That the points in controversy, between the U. S. and G. Britain, had been discussed, by the respective ministers; and that such an amicable adjustment of them had taken place, as to warrant a notice from both parties,—"That *Peace & Friendship might be considered as being again restored between the two countries.*"

The Revenge cutter was expected to leave England, with dispatches, about the 20th Sept.

The following Bulletin was sent from the admiralty to the lord mayor, and by his order posted on the mansion house, and communicated to Lloyd's.

"*Downing-street, Sept.* 12, 1807.

"Lord Castlereagh has the honor to acquaint the lord mayor, that dispatches have been received this morning, from lieut. gen. Whitelocke, dated July 10, by which it appears that in an attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, his majesty's troops experienced so much resistance from the tumultuous force of the enemy, that after gaining possession of part of the town, with severe loss, on the 5th July, the lieut. gen. thought it prudent to enter into a negociation with gen. Liniers, who commanded the enemy's forces, by which he agreed to evacuate South America within 2 months, upon condition that the prisoners taken in the attack, as well as those captured at the surrender of Buenos Ayres, should be restored. The total loss amounts in killed 316, wounded 674, missing 208.

"*To the Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor.*"

It thus appears that our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to 1200 men. The remainder, according to the terms of the capitulation, are now upon their way home.

COPENHAGEN.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived yesterday with intelligence to the 31st. Letters of that date say, that a courier had arrived there who left Copenhagen on the evening of Saturday the 29th, at which time, in consequence of the bombardment by our sea and land forces, the town was on fire in different places; and that it was said the arsenal was on fire. This is three days later than the dispatches, and then the town was not taken. Thus we find that our troops have been landed a fortnight and nothing effected. Indeed, after the Danes have had so much time to prepare, and they have been allowed to recover from their first apprehensions, and to calculate their means of defence, the success of the attempt upon Copenhagen appears questionable. The delay of the attack by the land may be supposed to be justified by the expectation of the certain success of the slow mode of operation; but the delay in attacking the naval line of defence renders the victory much more doubtful than it would have been; and it seems to be thought now, that the place must be taken by land, and that our fleet could, from the preparations made by the Danes, make little impression, where they were formerly victorious under NELSON.

Dispaches have arrived from Admiral Gambier, but they are not of so satisfactory a nature as was expected. They are dated the 26th, and were brought by the Ernest gun-brig, which sailed on the 27th. The account given out by the messenger is, that up to that time nothing of consequence had taken place. The letters from the fleet represent the siege of Copenhagen as likely to continue three weeks.

Indeed some private letters have been received, which lead us to conclude, that the accounts, received by ministers are unfavorable. It is stated in them that an unsuccessful attack was made on the 26d, and that a good many men were killed on board our ships. It is stated also, that the Danes had driven our troops from a redoubt near the town where a battery had been erected, and that they were twice repulsed in attempting to retake it. They have burnt part of the suburbs to facilitate their defence, and seem determined to hold out to the last extremity.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

It is stated in a letter from Stockholm, of the 27th August, that the Russian ambassador had delivered a note to the Swedish government in, which it was declared, that if assistance were rendered to the British fleet, or any part of it admitted into the ports of Sweden, it would be considered as a declaration of war, and that the Emperor of Russia would march an army into Finland.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well finished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Fulling, Dying and Finishing of Cloth, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland County, November 2, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence.

Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

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Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.

John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.